NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD. Rejected communications will not be re-

turned. Letters and packages should be properly

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE STREETS OF

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.-Twelfth Night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- FORNOSA; OR, THE WOOD'S MUSEUM CURIOSITIES, Broadway, corne Thirtieth st.—Matines daily. Performance every evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street. -BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—ROOKWOOD—PIEATE OF

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.-Conepy

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 5th avg. -BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,-GRAND PATTI

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—Grand Com-THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.-Tor; OR, THE RENDEZVOUS. &c. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -- FORMOSA; OE, THE RAILEOAD TO RUIN.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.-Comic THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- Comic Vocal-18M, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Budding, 14th st.-BRYANTS' MINSTRELS-NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, &C. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.-ETHIO-

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. - EQUESTRIAN

AMERICAN INSTITUTE GRAND EXHIBITION, Empire Skating Rule, 3d av. and fild st. Open day and evening. HOOLEY'S OFERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -FAR MO SO-BOAT RACE, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway .-LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway. Frmales Only in Attendance.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 12, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Cable relegrams are dated October 11

By special telegram from Madrid we learn that desperate fighting is maintained in some of the provinces between the government troops and the republican forces. The regular troops are for the most part victorious. A republican legislator, having been threatened with assassination, fled to Por-

most part, through French sources. General Pierrad escaped from prison at Farragona. The government troops defeated a republican band in Cata-lonia. The republicans atterwards retreated to French territory, where they were at once arrested overnment advices written at a late hour yesterday assert that many hundreds of insurgents had surrendered at different points.

The French miners' strike continued. The millitary again fired on the people, wounding a number of persons assembled for the purpose of sympathizing with the miners. English politics were very dull. An Irish political demonstration in Dublin verged very closely, in paper resolutions, on revolutionism against England.

By steamship at this point we have a comprehensive and very interesting mail report in detail of our cable telegrams to the 1st of October.

The steamship Russia, from Queenstown on the 3d of October, arrived at this port last night.

Miscellaneous.

The funeral of ex-President Pierce took place at Concord, N. H., yesterday, the ceremonies being of buildings and on the shipping were at half-mast, and the public offices in Washington were closed. The President will attend the Frederick county,

Maryland, Agricultural Fair on next Thursday. Senator Wilson recently urged the President to suspend the political slaughter of conservative office-holders in Texas and Mississippi; but Butler and General Clark, hearing of his efforts in that direction, immediately urged the President to continue the operations as the best thing for the party. It is believed that, backed by General Reynolds' let ter, Butler and Clark have beaten Wilson.

A suit has been commenced against the city of Washington to recover municipal harbor fees exacted from certain sea-going vessels in 1866.

General Canby has issued an order postponing all appointments of proxies or directors to represent the State of Virginia in any rairoad company until after the acceptance of the new constitution by Congress. The effect of this will be, it is thought, to continue the present Weils directory of the Norfolk and Bristol railroads (consolidated) in office. Elections take place to-day in Pennsylvania, Ohio

Millard Fillmore had a reception at Louisville yes-

terday and made an address to the citizens. Horace Greeley and Professor Perry discussed protection and free trade in Boston vesterday. The democrats carried the municipal election in

Savannah, Ga., yesterday, the negroes generally

In the United States Supreme Court yesterday the case of Yerger, who murdered Coionel Crane in Jackson, Miss., and was tried by a military com-mission, and whose counsel now applies for a habeas corpus to take him out of the hands of the military, was directed to be heard on Friday, the argument to touch only upon the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the matter. The case or the Texan murders, which is similar, was postponed to await

the decision in Yerger's case. The New Dominion is just now experiencing its periodical alarm. The volunteers have all been ordered out and put under arms, the order being se sudden and peremptory that many of them were dragged from their beds. The cause of the alarm is said by one account to be an apprehension o

plication in reference to the Hornet affair. A scow upset in the St. Maurice river, Canada. near Quebec, on Sunday and fifteen men were

In the Criminal Court at Washington vesterday Judge Fisher delivered an opinion in the case of Schureman, who was convicted recently of stealing unsigned bank notes from the Treasury Department. A motion for arrest of judgment was made on the plea that the indictment was defective, and the judge lelt constrained to grant it, although the limitation act will bar the trial of Schureman on a new entictment. He was compelled, however, to give

The prisoners accused of the murderous attack on the revenue officer Brooks, in Philadelphia, were brought into court in that city yesterday for trial but an application for habeas corpus in order to have their ball reduced was made as soon as they arrived in court. The writ was refused, the ball was not reduced and the prisoners were remanded.

The apprehended freshet in the Schuvikill, at it, one hundred and fifty canal boats were towed to the Delaware for fear they might butt against the Market street bridge.

The City. Judge Ingraham, in his charge to the jury of the

Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, directed

them to take steps especially to prosecute usurers, lottery dealers, corrupt public officers, dealers in obscene literature or obscene advertisers of patent medicines and consultators to raise wages or in crease charges among public carriers.

The Registration Boards will sit to-day and in some of the districts to-morrow. A list of the register places for voters in this city and Brooklyn will be

The steamer Bristol, from Fall river for New York, Sunday night, but probably came off at high tide.

Her passengers were forwarded to New York last night on the Providence. The Hamburg American Packet Company's steam ship Hammonia, Captain Meier, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Hamburg, touching at Ply-

mouth, England, and Cherbourg. The Europei mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M. The steamship Charleston, Captain Berry, will leave pier No. 5 North river, at three P. M. to-day,

The stock market yesterday was dull and steady until after the boards, when it became heavy and declined. Gold was feverish, rising to 130%, falling

to 130% and finally closing at 130%.

For beef cattle yesterday the market was only noderately active and prices were generally heavy The offerings were fair and mostly common in quality. Prime and extra steers were sold at 151/c a 16c., fair to good at 14c. a 15 c. and inferior to ordi nary at 9c. a 13 kc., the bulk of the sales being at 13%c. a 15%c. Milch cows were dull at former quo tations, viz.:--Prime and extra, \$90 a \$125 Fair to good, \$75 a \$85, and in-to common, \$45 a \$65. Veal calves were moderately active at the following quotations:--Prime and extra, 12c. a 13c.; fair to good 10c. a 11 5c. and inferior to common 8c. a 10c. Sheen oderately sought after at steady prices. Prime and extra were quoted at 6 4c. a 74c., Lambs were selling at 7c. a 9c. for common to prime vals, which were 9.547 head. Prices ranged from

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Coionel Bent, of Middletown; Colonel Carrol E. Smith, of New Hampshire; Rev. M. McEvoy and Rev. R. Brown, of Pittsburg, are at the Metropolitan Judge P. W. Crain, of Maryland, is at the New

York Hotel. Chancellor Farnsworth, of Michigan, and Duncan Cuyder, of New York, are at the Everett House.

Governor Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut: C. A Miller, Secretary of State of Alabama; Lieutenant Colonel Reid and Dr. Jackson, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.
Colonel J. H. Bowen and E. B. Phillips, of Chicago,

Nicholas Hotel. W. C. Montgomery, of California: M. Long, of Georgia, and E. F. Pratt, of Milwankee, are at the

Bishop F. M. Whipple, of Virginia, and Count von Ebact, of Prussia, are at the Ciarendon Hotel. Colonel T, W. Yardley, of Cincinnati; Judge J. C. Brown, of Troy, and Rev. R. M. Kirby, of Albion, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel J. M. Thompson, of Springfield, and Bishop Wilbur, of New Orleans, are at the Hoffman House Prominent Departures.

Lieutenant Governor A. C. Beach, for Watertown T. J. Levering, for Niagara Falls; Judge Weed, for Washington; Lieutenant Waite, for Washington; Colonel J. Lees, for California: Samuel Harding, for San Francisco; Judge M. Hunt and Judge Daniels, for Albany.

The Cuban Question and the Administra tion.

The Cuban question has become a very important one, and perhaps the most important of any that occupies the public mind or that the administration has to deal with. It is so in every point of view-national, international or political. It cannot be ignored, trifled with, or the settlement of it long deferred. We see in the seizure and detention of the Hornet both the judicial and international phase of the question prominently brought forward; in the action of the administration, through our Minister at Madrid, offering mediation with a view to the independence of Cuba, the desire and purpose of the government; and in the expressions of our public men and drift of popular sentiment the political aspect of the question. Everything is tending to an a simple character in accordance with the request of the deceased. In this city the flags on the public these signs of the times there, can be no doubt as to what that decision must be.

> The administration has been exceedingly cautious and prudent, and has even placed itself in opposition to public sentiment, in the desire to uphold the honor of the republic in its international relations and to command the respect of the world for its moderation. It has subjected itself to the charge of timidity through this excessive prudence. There would have been a more decided expression of popular sentiment, and a greater pressure upon the administration for prompt action in favor of the Cubans, if the people had not relied upon the declared sympathy of the President and of the Secretary of State and other members of the Cabinet. Having confidence in this they have waited patiently, believing that the government would not disappoint their hopes and would recognize the Cubans without unnecessary delay. They have not believed even that Mr. Sumner's bugbear of the Alabama claims would hinder the administration from taking decided and prompt action in favor of the Cubans. But, as the old proverb goes, "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." The delay of the government begins to create a restless anxiety and doubt of its courage and ability. A year has passed since the Cubans struck the first blow for independence. They have been gaining strength all the time, and that to such a degree as to call forth all the power of Spain to wage war against them. They are entitled to recognition as belligerents, at least, according to the law of nations and upon the principle of humanity, had we no other object in view. But when we consider the broad American policy which we have always proclaimed with regard to the freedom of people on this side of the Atlantic from European domination, and of the sympathy of this republic with all who are struggling for republican liberty, there is another and powerful motive for the prompt recognition of the Cubans.

How far the case of the Hornet, the action of the Spanish government, or the difficulties surrounding the Spanish gunboats at our ship yards may bring the administration to a speedy decision we cannot yet determine. The Hornet seems to have been turned over to the judicial authorities, but the decision in that case probably will be in accordance with the wish and policy of the government. In such questions having an international bearing the law is generally made elastic to suit the views and purposes of the government, for there are in almost all cases fresh circumstances that

the administration be disposed to favor the Cubans by letting the Hornet go there are precedents for that. The Cuban flag is recognized by several of the republics of America, and so far has a legitimate existence. The United States can act upon that fact, just as Spain and Portugal acted in the case of the Confederate privateers which went into and recruited in their ports when the Confederates had not been recognized by them as belligerents. The Hornet did not clear from nor ecome an armed vessel in our ports, and it is unnecessary to inquire into her previous history. It matters not where she was built or who she belonged to before. She cleared from a foreign port, took her armament and supplies on board at sea, and was at the time Cuban vessel-the vessel of a belligerent Power that had been recognized by several independent nations. But whether the Hornet be condemned or allowed to go, the government may hereafter, and that soon, recognize the Cubans. Judicial or governmental action in her case need not influence the conduct of the administration in its future policy towards Cuba.

Whatever timidity the Secretary of State may exhibit on the Cuban question from a ridiculous fear of damaging our case in the Alabama claims, Congress is not likely to be afraid of that bugbear. Judging from our Washington despatches, which give the views of the Congressmen who arrive at the capital, and from the expressions of the leading public men of all parties, there seems to be no doubt that decided measures will be taken, as soon as Congress assembles, in favor of Cuba. Members will see, if Mr. Fish cannot that there is no parallel between the case of England recognizing the rebels as belligerents at the very commencement of the war, and the recognition of the Cubans by the United States after a year of successful warfare. They will understand, if he does not, that this mighty republic has a comprehensive American policy to carry out regarding all the countries contiguous to ours, and they are not likely to lose the opportunity afforded by the struggle in Cuba to extend republican institutions in this bemisphere. The Alabama claims will not frighten them, for we can settle these at some future day when most convenient to us. They will not sacrifice the principle of American liberty and republicanism or neglect to seize a present and greater good for that which is of less importance and which can be safely postponed. No, they will say, if we may judge from the views of Congressmen and the strong current of public sentiment, Cuba first and the Alabama claims afterwards. We know what the opinion of the President is, and there is no doubt he will cordially co-operate with Congress in this matter. Still the question arises, ought not the administration to anticipate the action of Congress? Should it not endeavor to stop the bloody work in Cuba by such an energetic policy as would soon close up the war? There need be no fear of war with Spain. The Spanish government has not the means nor will it have the temerity to engage in such a futile and hopeless conflict. Prompt and bold action is demanded now of

the administration on this Cuban question. This DAY'S ELECTIONS.-We expect tomorrow to publish returns from this day's elections in Pennsylvania, Obio, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska to indicate their general results. Outside of the States directly concerned there is very little interest felt in these elections, excepting Pennsylvania and Ohio, in each of which on the nigger question and the money question the democrats profess a lively hope of a joyful resurrection. At this stage of dead low water, after the settlement of the Presidency and the Congress attached, there is no telling what the result in Ohio or Pennsylvania may be, but there is a chance in each for the democracy on a short vote, an event in which always the republican balance of power is apt to stay at home.

REMEMBER, VOTERS, that the books of regis tration are opened to-day; that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance," and that the same may be said of negro suffrage, lager beer and women's rights, which include the fifteenth and the sixteenth amendments.

ST. THOMAS SHAKING HIMSELF AGAIN .-Another round of heavy earthquakes under St. Thomas, shattering the walls of the hotels and other structures, has been frightening "the isle from its propriety." It is unfortunate, too, for St. Thomas that these earthquakes should come again just when certain parties at Washington are insisting that Uncle Sam has bought that movable property.

Mosey FOR CUBA.-Mosby, of Virginia, is a remendously warlike genius. He has an appetite for fighting and plunder and cracker tealing that nothing can appease, as the bushwhacking part of the history of the war will abundantly show; and now, when in the piping times of peace he should be enjoying his aurels sub tegmine fagi, he is desperately running around trying to get himself hanged by shooting a sheriff. We recommend him to go to Cuba. That is just now the arena for superfluous pugnacity.

THE LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION, which meets to-day, has for its object the best means for developing the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, regardless of the interests of any particular sectionan object which, on its consideration, we sus pect will be apt to make the Convention a debating society on protection versus free trade. But still the Convention will be a good thing for the Louisville hotels and boarding houses, and that will be something gained.

THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY-SQUATTERS' SQUABBLES.—General Hazen's account of the settlers in the Cherokee country represents them as a little worse than the Indians in their hostile demonstrations toward railroad surveying parties. The country cannot afford to have the progress of great undertakings retarded by the ill will of a pack of soreheaded squatters, and these fellows must reflect that it will be easier to clean them out than to do the same for an equal number of Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO COMING TO THE FRONT-That is, in contraband whiskey, the seizures lately made there footing up the handsome figure of a million dollars. Philadelphia must look to her laurels, or her whiskey ring returns will be eclipsed by San Francisco. A million of dollars is a promising beginning.

The case of the Board of Aldermen and the Croton Aqueduct Board, which has been so long before the courts and latterly awaited the decision of the Court of Appeals, has been decided. The decision of the appellant court vests the presidency of the Croton Aqueduct Board in Mr. Thomas Stephens, who has now held it for a number of years, having two associates, the Board consisting of three Commissioners, Mr. Stephens being president. Mayor Hoffman during his term of office denied the constitutionality of Mr. Stephens' and that of his associates' continuance in office after a certain date, and the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, who under the charter have the right of appointment, nominated as president of a new Board J. J. Bradley, ex-State Senator. Mr. Stephens contested the right of the Mayor and the Aldermen to remove him, and when Bradley came to take charge an injunction was moved for and obtained enjoining him from taking possession of the office and its business till the legality of the appointment and the action of Mayor Hoffman and the Board of Aldermen was submitted to the courts. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, where Judge Ingraham decided in favor of Bradley's appointment and against Mr. Stephens. It was then, on appeal, brought before the General Term of the Supreme Court, when Judge Ingraham's decision was reversed. Both parties finally brought the whole question before the highest tribunal in the State-the Court of Appealswhere it has been hanging fire for some considerable time, political influences having been enlisted on one side to delay judgment, on the other to press to a final decision.

Thus the matter stood, while the business of the department under the presidency of Mr. Stephens was still most efficiently carried on, though in the face of most adverse circumstances, the salaries of the employés for over a year being unpaid in the regular form. The decision of the court has brought great relief to those parties, and it is a subject of congratulation not only to Mr. Stephens and the employe's under him, but to the citizens at large, whose interests have never for a moment been neglected during the long period the right to the office was in litigation, that the appellant court has so wisely decided in the

The question of commissions and boards is to some extent a new one to the citizens of New York: but an impartial review and judgment of their acts since they came into existence must secure a most favorable verdict from all right-thinking men. The right to the largest share of self-government on the part of American citizens none will dispute; but when our citizens' chances of this were becoming more and more in danger from the overpowering influences of a political party in our midst, it was a fortunate turn of the political wheel that gave us such independent commissions as the Central Park Commissioners' Board, the Croton Aqueduct Board, the Metropolitan Police Board and the Paid Fire Department. These boards are as yet independent of and untrammelled by political cliques and political leaders, and it behooves the citizens of New York to draw as wide a line of demarcation between these various commissions and the manipulators of political machines as it is possible for them to maintain. The decision of the Court of Appeals in the Croton Aqueduct Board controversy is encouraging, and ought to be accepted in the great light which it presents to the people-one which may and ought to guide them rightly in the coming election-that the liberties of a people are best secured through the purity of the bench, to which so many of the most vital questions of their rights and liberties must from time to time be submitted

Greeley's Acceptance.

The republican New York State ticket, as at Sigel for Secretary of State, and next in order by Horace Greeley for Comptroller. With the self-sacrificing spirit of Curtius leaping into the gulf Greeley accepts. He is not hopeful of the election, but he will do what he can for the cause. The State Committee brought him forward to strengthen the ticket; but his letter is rather calculated to depress than to encourage them. He does not move, like Grant, upon the enemy's works, but hesitates and pleads his necessity for more troops, like McClellan. But for all this, if he will only pluck up a little courage we think his name will be an advantage to the republican ticket. Unquestionably the name of Sigel will strengthen it among the Germans, and if neither Pennsylvania nor Ohio goes for the democracy to-day by default the disheartened New York republicans may save their distance in November. Apparently the late squabbling Fenton and Morgan cliques, and the Twentysecond street regulars and Twenty-third street outsiders of this city, have become reconciled on the basis of an experimental armistice; but they do not yet pull together very harmoniously. In short, unless Pennsylvania and Ohio are held unbroken by the republicans to-day the party will hardly hold their own in New York, notwithstanding the generous advance to the front of Sigel and Greeley.

HAPPY TO HEAR IT .- The public will be delighted to learn that the parents of Rooney, recently killed in a fracas, disclaim any purpose to attempt the life of the man who killed him. We were not aware that any person had charged them with such a purpose. It has been said, however, that Fry's life was not safe from the ruffianly confederates of the man he slew. They make no disclaimer.

THAT PARADE GROUND, -In the original plan for the Park, if our remembrance is not greatly at fault, a space was set apart for a parade ground. What has become of it? Now that the propriety of giving our splendid First Division a fine ground for field days is discussed and that the Commissioners object, it is worthy of inquiry if such a ground was not a part of the plan.

ONE YEAR. - The Cubans against the strength of Spain have held their ground for a year, and have been recognized by Mexico and Peru, but still they are denied even belligerent rights by the United States. Wherefore? Because, perhaps, Mr. Fish is awaiting authority from England and France. Can such things be?

can be turned or interpreted to that end. If Tammany and the Croton Board-A Just Father Hyacinche to the Bishop of Or-

Father Hyscinthe has been invited to return to the pastoral fold of Rome and again refuses to submit to the discipline of the Pope. From a correspondence which we publish today it will be seen that Monsignor Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, one of the most eloquent and able divines of the Gallican Church, addressed a letter, couched in words of affec tionate admonition and mild reproof, to the ex-chaplain of Nôtre Dame advising him to hasten to the Holy City and prostrate himself at the feet of the Pontiff, beseeching a forgiveness which he would be certain to obtain if so sought. The Père replies to the Bishop in words of respect and good feeling, declining to pursue the course which he advises, and reaffirming his position in the remarkable words:-"What you qualify as a great fault committed I call a great duty accomplished." By this simple yet telling expression Father Hyacinthe obliterates in a moment the remembrances of the violences of the era of Luther. Huss and Calvin, and leads onward as the priestly pioneer of a universal toleration in matters of conscience under the canons of a really free church. The present report leads us to believe the news, which is not, indeed, contradicted, that Father Hyacinthe has embarked for the United States; for it is to be easily seen that this country, under our republican institutions, presents the very field for his present elevated mission.

Presuming that he will arrive safe among us, we beg to advise the Père on a few matters of mundane import, as follows:-Let him firmly avoid any acceptance of "the hospitali ties of the city" at the hands of the Common Council of New York; let him politely decline "the use of the Governor's Room in the City Hall for the reception of his friends," and, above all, let him steadfastly refuse to say what "ticket he will support" at the November election. By due attention to these matters Père Hyacinthe will inaugurate a brilliant ecclesiastical career in America and cause Pio Nino to regret that he himself had not come over-without Antonelli-long since, in accordance with our repeated invitation, and thus have anticipated him.

Ben Butler-A Rod in Pickle for the Ways and Means.

By the conversation of Ben Butler with one of our reporters the other day we see that the fight for the championship of the House is likely to prove the liveliest intellectual mill of the Congressional season. Butler is the true leader of his party in the House, so far as intellectual force, political perception, training. sagacity, wit and boldness go-and there is a prejudice that such things go all the way in making a leader. Thad Stevens was the leader till he died, and Thad's mantle wouldn't begin to cover Ben Butler. But at the same time the tradition is that the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means is the recognized leader, and that chairman is Schenck. Now Schenck is the antipode of Butler. He is as dull and heavy in thought as Butler is clear and subtle. He is as slow and phlegmatic as his rival is mercurial and electric. Schenck is even below the average of intelligent humanity in the possession of ideas, and it is the most farcical notion in the world that such a man should lead such a House. Butler sees this ridiculous side of the point with an impatience that gives him great relish for the forthcoming chance to give the chairman and his whole committee a roasting.

template the policemen in the streets as hunters and the citizens as their game, that they are always ready to bring down with a pistol shot in the excitement of the chase ; but we do not see that the last shooting policeman and his victim can be regarded in any other light. Burke, the policeman, had taken charge of John Dougherty for drunkenness last made up, is headed by General Franz and disorderly conduct. Dougherty, however, Burke ran after him and opened a fusillade to enliven the chase, finally bringing his man down by a mortal wound. Now, should the man die the policeman will stand in very uncomfortable relation to the courts of justice. He had no justification whatever for the use of firearms. His life was not threatened and his fugitive prisoner was not guilty of any beinous offence. If a noisy drankard is willing to run away and give over his disturbance of the public peace what better can the public interests require?

HOMIOIDE.-It is not very pleasant to con-

MONEY FOR PARDON.-Another of Andy Johnson's pardons has come into court, and once more the public attention is called to the corruption that sometimes organizes itself about a government despite the pure intentions of its head, and makes merchandise of the most sacred prerogatives. Ten thousand dollars was fixed as the price a man was to pay for pardon. He got his pardon, but did not pay the money, and the man has had the impudence to sue for it. Courts are not yet so shameless as to admit such cases to fair ground, and the money was not recovered.

CENTRAL UNBERGROUND RAIL ROAD.

As a large portion of the residents of Westchester county, and also numerous citizens living in the lower section of Connecticut, who daily transact business in the city, must feel a deen interest in the road, it may be stated that during the past six months important steps have been taken towards its immediate commencement. Within that time the several engineers employed by the company have been actively engaged in conducting their ex nearly completed as to warrant a belief that they month, or early in that next ensuing. Their earl mates regarding the cost of this gigantic under taking will also accompany the forthcoming report No engineering difficulty wh atever is apprehended. the only question to be decided being the "best gation and experience on the underground raticoads double tunnet possesses important advantages, bearing more particularly on thorough and economical ventilation, and to this is added a saving in the height of the two smaller curvatures over one large arch. Under these circumstances it appears to have been pretty well decided upon to adopt the double tunnel, wherever a depressed or open cut cannot be advantageously worked. It is understood that saveral European capitalists have affered to invest largely in the undertaking, their proposals being at bresent under consideration. Whatever decisions may be arrived at, the president of the company, william B. Ogden, has given assurance that the proposed road will be built, and that the work of construction will commence as soon as the plans under consideration can be matured in detail, and the contracts for the various kinds of material required and work to be performed can be awarded to responsible partics on satisfactory terms. double tunnel possesses important advantages

YACHTING.

Race Between the Comet and the Julia for \$500-The Former Capsizes and the

The race between the Comet and the Julia, which took place yesterday at Greenville, was robbed of the interest which doubtless would have been attached to it, the Comet having capsized about twenty minutes after the start. The reputarespective ments were known to be almost equal caused the event to be looked forward to with pleaat Greenville to witness it. Betting, by the way, was very lively, and at noon comparatively large sums were staked upon the result. Both contest ants have already figured prominently in racing circles, and a well contested race was many able in every respect. The course was from a stakeboat off the Idle Hour to a stakeboat stationed about 100 yards off Gibbett Island, to be of about twenty miles and the consideration \$500. The fine breeze from the southwest increased some what as the boats prepared to start. At haif-past two o'clock the competitors appeared as under:—

Yacht. Length. Owner.

Julia. 18.4 John Van Horn.

Comet 18.3 Samuel Katakura

Vachting Notes. A race will take place to-morrow between the

Comet and the Mary Jane, at Greenville, ten miles to windward and back, for \$500. windward and back, for \$500.

The Sophia, of the Hariem Yacht Club, has been matched to sail against the Addie Taylor, of the Neptune Yacht Club, the owner of the latter giving \$1,000 to \$700. The race will take place at Greenville next Monday.

THE EPISCOPAL BOARD OF MISSIONS. Business Meeting Yesterday-The State of

the Finances-Large Meeting Last Night. The Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church. church, in Fourth avenue, on Sunday evening, convened at the chapel of the Holy Saviour, in Twentyfifth street, yesterday, at half-past eleven o'clock bers answered to their names:-Right Rev. Bishops

Odenheimer, G. F. Bedell, J. C. Talbot and a num

was unanimously elected secretary of the meeting, and the Right Rev. Bishop Green, of Mississippi, permanent chairman. of the Domestic Committee, presented the annual report showing the work done during the past year

in the Home Mission. He said that there are at this The general field of Home Missions remains the same as a year ago. Regarding the Asiatic element among us Christianity has seemed to have but little influence. Their salvation may come by emigration or by native missionaries. It is suggested that the Board takes some steps toward the education of Chinese among us. In view of the Intense demo-cracy of the times there is danger of infidelism. Civilization contains too little of the pure elements Civilization contains too little of the pure element of Christianity. There is too much of levity concerning that subject. No work of any amount has been accomplished among the freedmen of the South. There is a great work among those people who are relapsing into barbarism. Work among the Indians has been confined to one station in Wisconsin.

THE NUMBER OF MISSIONABLES.

Two hundred and eleven clergymen are corolled as missionaries; 175 are now in the field, 176 have been employed al

the year.

Total receipts.

PINANCIAL GTATEMENT.

DISHUBSEMENTS—BETTEMBER 36, 1899.

Paid on account of general expenses.

Paid on account from specials received.

Paid the balance advanced by the treasurer last year.

Cash in bank.

OMPARATIVE RECEIPTS FOR GENERAL PURPOSES. COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS FOR GENERAL PURP Paid for general purposes. Amount of outstanding checks to September 30, 1869. Due for salaries of missionaries to October 1, 1869.

There were received from the several dioceses and

There were received from the several dioceses and missionary jurisdictions during the year \$127,710, against \$199,251 in 1865 and \$117,617 in 1865.

He closed by urging that in order to inquidate the indebtedness and carry forward the work that should be greatly extended, \$175,000 should be raised during the ensuing year.

The report of the Foreign Committee was then read oy Samuel D. Denison. He gave a fluancial statement, spoke of the legactes as amounting to \$10,925; referred to appointments and resignations, and dweit upon the state of foreign missions in China, Africa, Greece, &c. He stated the mission force to be 37; baptisms, 66; confirmations, 47; scholars, contributions, \$3.538. Upon the conclusion of the preceding report ther; was read the report of the Commission of Home Missions among colored people, and of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Bishops.

Bishops.

A large meeting was held at the chapel in the evening and was addressed by Bishop Bedeil and others.

Joseph Fatman.

This gentleman, prominent among our Jewish-fellow citizens, died in this city last week and wasburied on Sunday evening last. Mr. Fatman was a native of Germany, where he was born about the year 1813. He emigrated to this country about thirty years ago, and began life in the humble call ine of a pediar in Lancaster, Pa. By his energy and industry he was enabled, two years later, to open a factory in Philadelphia, which he continued in one ration some six years, at which time he moved New York and began business as a retail dealer in cigars. About the year 1861 his transactions were exclusively wholesale, his firm having become one exclusively wholesale, his firm having become one of the largest in the tonacco trade in this city, with extensive branches in New Orleans Galveston, Bremen and Liverpool. While engaged is amassing the large fortune he possessed Mr. Fatmer found time to perform works of charity. He was one of the most active officers of the Mount Stand Hospital, and was for a long time President of the Hobry Benevolent Society and the Orphan Asylum. Proceedings of the Book of the Standard Sta

Dr. S. Luckey. A telegram from Rochester, in this State, Oreporte the death of Dr. S. Luckey, at his residence in that city, yesterday morning. He was one of the Regents of the University and was noted for his also my and

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Board convened yesterday, purse ant to adournment, with the President, Aldermas Coman, in the chair. A very large amount of ordis ary routine usiness was transacted in regard to the , paving and grading of atreets in the upper end of f.he island. A ommunication was received from the Mayor submitting the application for permission to esta new stage line, which was presented to him at the meeting with the Nineteeath Wayd Citizens' Association on Thursday last. The Mayor called the attention of the Board to the points made by the association referred to, and stated that in his opinion all the power to increase facilities for travel in the city had been usurped by the magnates at albany. The communication, together with the application for the new stage line, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

the Committee on Streets,

President Coman presented a series of resolutions conjugating the late ox-President Pierce, and providing that the Chamber of the Board be draped in mourning and remain so draped for thirty days, and that the members of the Board also wear the usual badge of mourning during the same time. The resolutions were adopted, and the Board shortly after adjourned.